

Occasionally a few would come into the orchard and pick among the frozen apples left on the trees. While feeding they were very gentle and I had no difficulty in catching several in a small scoop-net, made of fine wire, attached to a pole. Four that I have in a large cage are very fond of sunflower and hemp seeds. They will eat canary and rape seed but prefer that of the sunflower. Millet seed they will not eat if they can get any other food. They appear to have four distinct sets of notes,—a low querulous note uttered while feeding; another, somewhat resembling that of the Goldfinch, uttered both on the wing and while sitting in the trees; and a longer drawn whistle that reminds one of a Cedar-bird. This appears to be their usual call-note when restless and alarmed. Several times I heard an attempt at a song, consisting of three or four finch-like notes. During the winter I met with a few Grosbeaks at Rocky Point, and heard of their presence at several other places on Long Island.—A. H. HELME, *Miller Place, N. Y.*

**The Pine Grosbeak on Long Island, N. Y.**—After years of waiting I am at last able to positively record this species on Long Island. Three specimens were seen at Southold, February 2, 1904, by Mrs. A. F. Lowerre who is an unusually careful observer. Her report is as follows: "Tuesday morning I saw three birds in a neighbor's honeysuckle. Took my opera glass and went close to study them. Found they were Pine Grosbeaks, either all females or young male birds. There were no carmine-red adult males to be seen. I never saw or heard of them here before."

February 12 Mrs. Lowerre wrote: "I saw the three grosbeaks again yesterday; the only places they seem to visit are the honeysuckle vines." Subsequently Mrs. Lowerre reports that she did not see the grosbeaks after February 11.

All Giraud says of them is: "In the autumn of 1827, large flocks of pine grosbeaks visited Long Island. . . . Since that period until the present year (1844), I have not seen or heard of its occurring on Long Island."—WILLIAM DUTCHER, *New York City.*

**White-winged Crossbill — A Correction.**—Mr. Spicer of Goodrich, Genesee Co., Mich., has requested me to correct a misleading record attributed to him by Professor Cook in his 'Birds of Michigan,' p. 108. Cook quotes him as finding the White-winged Crossbill breeding at Goodrich, Mich., but the note in question (O. & O., 1889, p. 43) refers to the American Goldfinch. Unfortunately this record is quoted in my recent 'List of the Birds of Southeastern Michigan' (Bull. Mich. Ornith. Club, IV, 38) and is very misleading as to the southern breeding range of *Loxia leucoptera*.—BRADSHAW A. SWALES, *Detroit, Mich.*

**The Lark Sparrow in Oneida County, N. Y.**—June 13, 1903, in the extreme northeastern corner of this county, I saw, and positively identified, a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*). A week later I visited

the same locality, but failed to get a glimpse of the bird again. This, I believe, is the first record of the occurrence of the species in this State, outside of Long Island.—W. S. JOHNSON, *Boonville, Oneida County, N. Y.*

**A Chewink in Winter at Ashland, Mass.**—On December 29, 1903, at Ashland, Middlesex, Co., Massachusetts, I had the good fortune to run across a male Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). He was trying to find food in the snow-covered road, and was so tame that I approached within a few feet before he flew off to some nearby shrubbery. I watched him closely for some time to see whether he was injured, and so unable to migrate,—but he seemed, on the contrary, very active. He uttered the usual call-note once or twice.—ROGER N. BALDWIN, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Another Nest of the Philadelphia Vireo.**—I was very much interested in William Brewster's paper relative to *Vireo philadelphicus*, owing to the fact of having personally found an occupied nest of the species. With a view to helping along the good cause by one more step toward establishing the average nesting site I take the liberty of submitting my experience. The exact date is not known, but it was during a sojourn in Leelanau County, Michigan, extending from the 12th to the 21st of August, 1890. At that particular point the rocks arose from the water edge of Traverse Bay, on an angle of 45 degrees, until a height of 30 feet was attained; then came a level stretch of three to four hundred yards densely covered with blackberry bushes, and terminating at the base of a perpendicular bluff about fifteen feet high. The top of this bluff was covered with a second growth of poplar that in turn margined a forest of large white pine trees. We ran a survey line through this poplar belt and it was here I discovered the nest, and quite accidentally, as I was not looking for nests so late in the season. The nest was suspended from the horizontal crotch of a poplar branch which overhung the bluff, but was not more than five feet higher than the bluff top, and I could easily reach into it. In shape, size and construction it resembled the establishment of *Vireo olivaceus* but the exterior was thickly covered with curly pieces of silvery white poplar bark, suggesting, at a short distance, the structure of *V. flavifrons*. The male was not seen, but the female was in evidence and fearless, often approaching to within four or five feet of me. The species was recognized at first glance, indeed, it cannot be mistaken by anyone who has handled the skins. The nest contained two young, but as I reached for them they fluttered out and flew about fifty yards before striking the level of the berry bushes below. This find cannot, of course, be considered strictly authentic, as the birds were not secured, but personally I am as positive of the identity as of that of the *Passer domesticus* that perched upon the window sill a few moments ago.—J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Michigan.*